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## THE LEGISLATURE.

### THE SENATE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13.

This was Black Friday for the republican party in Kansas, for this was the day on which the legislative, as well as the executive power, passed out of their hands. The senate had up to this time delayed action and refused to recognize the clerk of either side of the house, although they had been in waiting since Wednesday morning. The senators had been investigating the situation; the Populist members waiting to be sure they were right, and the republicans glad to put off what they called "the evil hour" in the hope that the Populist house would offer them a compromise in which they would save something out of the defeat. During roll-call Chief Clerk Rich and Mr. Royce, representing the two sides of the house, addressed the president, announcing messages from the house.

Senator O'Bryan moved that the reading of the journal be continued. Senator King rose to the point of order that messages from the house were always in order, which the chair sustained. The president recognized Mr. Rich, who began to read. Senator Scott raised the point that the president had wrongfully recognized a person not entitled to the floor. The president ruled the point not well taken, which position was sustained when Senator Scott appealed to the senate. Senator Danner then moved to adjourn, but it did not carry. Chief Clerk Rich sent up his message to the sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Royce took a back seat. Senators Taylor, O'Bryan and all the republicans sent in written protests, which were spread on the minutes. The republican pickets were driven back. But the anticipated battle did not occur in the afternoon, as the senate adjourned immediately after roll-call.

SATURDAY.

This was the great day of the battle in the senate. The floors and galleries were full, and all the seats save that of Senator Price. On the left of the chamber sat the republican host, a majority of whom are lawyers; Senator O'Bryan, democrat, an attorney, being seated very appropriately with them. On the right all the Populist members, sons of toil, only one of whom is a lawyer; the others farmers, save Senator Reilly, who is a railway engineer. And never was the effect of profession more manifest than in the contrast of the two sides, not only in the physique, but in the mental and moral development. The difference was not simply in the horny and lily hands, but also in the judgment and appreciation of right—the farmer demanding the natural law of justice, the attorney pleading for artificial technicalities of the statute and inviolability of precedent; the

laborer pleading for the casting aside of precedent which was made for the establishing of justice whenever it failed of its purpose, the attorney pleading for its inviolability, even when it defeated its purpose. The republicans plead for statutes and technicalities, the Populists for constitution and common law. Both forces were cool, determined, and knew the result from the beginning. The republicans only hoping for delay, the Populists were not there to talk, but to act.

After the roll-call and reading of the journal, a large number of bills were introduced and read by title. The next order of business was the consideration of the house messages of the previous day. O'Bryan moved the postponement till Monday, which precipitated the fight. Taylor, of Wyandotte, protested against acting at present, in which he was joined by O'Bryan, both pleading that the trouble in the house would settle itself. Senator Senn declared that the facts concerning the organization of the house were before them and known to all. That the canvassing board had taken revolutionary action by issuing illegal certificates. Senator Parker (rep.) exhibited himself by declaring that Ben Rich ought to be in the penitentiary for forgery in changing the roll. Senator Dillard, who afterward voted with the republicans, scored Parker for his use of un-called-for language.

Senator Jumper, in his maiden speech, did his constituents honor. His remark, "I am not a lawyer, and I am glad of it," was greeted with applause, and he continued, "I love justice better than technicalities." O'Bryan's motion to take a recess, and Thatcher's motion to adjourn were both defeated by roll-call. On taking the floor again, O'Bryan was given notice that if he spoke he must close the debate, as the previous question would be moved. He accepted the situation, and was delivering himself of a ranting speech when Leedy called him down with the cruel evidence that it was the republican secretary of state who had tampered with the roll. The Coffey county senator produced two copies of the secretary of state's report, one showing that Rosenthal was elected from Haskell county, and the other showing that Stubbs was elected. This knocked O'Bryan off his pins; he soon forgot his hobby and wanted to delay in order that some judicial tribunal might settle the trouble. He said he would be willing to bow to the will of the majority. The previous question was put and carried, and a vote on the question of postponing action on the house message was lost 17 to 22.

So the republicans continued by dilatory tactics their efforts to defeat the recognition of the Populist clerk, Senators Dillard, O'Bryan and Taylor voting

with them each time. Appeals from the president's decision were taken, and the Populists stayed manfully.

Senator Rogers moved to concur in the house resolution, and after more filibustering King moved the previous question. The Populists had been very lenient but concluded to bring the matter to a close. There was more explaining of votes and it took till 4 o'clock to carry the motion. The vote resulted the same as on the preceding questions, 17 to 22. The president appointed Senators Rogers and Householder to join the house committee and wait on the governor. They returned with the notification that the governor would deliver his message at 10 a. m. Tuesday. The senate adjourned to 4 p. m. Monday.

MONDAY.

Monday afternoon Lieutenant Governor Daniels being absent, President pro tem King, of Cowley county, called the senate to order. Among the bills introduced was one to submit the enfranchisement of women to the people.

The sergeant-at-arms introduced the chief clerk of the house with a message, being a concurrent resolution providing for joint session to elect state printer. No sooner had he delivered his message than the clerk of the Douglass house appeared on the floor, but was refused recognition, greatly to the chagrin of the republican members, who resorted to every possible means to obtain recognition for him, but in vain.

Tuesday the senate transacted some ordinary business, and adjourned without going into a joint session, the Populist members seemingly preferring to let their caucus nominee for state printer hold over instead of re-electing him.

### THE HOUSE.

On Thursday afternoon, January 12, the Populist house of representatives received its first formal recognition from the governor, who sent in the following message:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
January 12, 1893.

To J. M. Dummore, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

In answer to your communication sent to me January 10, 1893, notifying me that the house was duly organized with J. M. Dummore as speaker; R. H. Sample, speaker pro tem; Ben C. Rich, chief clerk; L. F. Dick, sergeant-at-arms, and are ready for business, I desire to say I will communicate with you in writing.

L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

The governor had waited patiently for the senate to act before sending the above.

The two speakers were in their chairs when the message was received, and most of the members were in their seats or about the floor. The Populists cheered at the reading of the message, and both chairmen attempted to call them to order. The information that Taylor and O'Bryan were voting with the republican senators caused a commotion.

Saturday forenoon was principally

given up to receiving visitors on the floor. The Douglass crowd passed resolutions protesting against the adjutant general keeping deputies to patrol the hall. During the afternoon the members held their breath waiting for the senate to recognize them. After they received the senate's message of recognition, both bodies adjourned to 4 p. m. Monday.

At Monday's session it was the old story, trying to get together. Both sides agreed that their speakers should vacate the chair, and that a chairman should be chosen to preside over a conference composed of all members and contestants. Mr. Whittington, of Lincoln, was made chairman. Walters, of Cherokee, moved that a conference committee of three from each side be chosen. This carried, and the committee was made of: Populists—Coburn, of Pratt; Ryan, of Crawford; and Campbell, of Stafford. Republicans—Warner, of Cherokee; Troutman, of Shawnee; and Seaton, of Atchison. The house adjourned to 10 a. m. Tuesday for the election of state printer.

The governor's message was delivered at 11 a. m. Tuesday, and the senate having failed to go into joint session, an adjournment was taken.

### NOTES.

The Chautauqua county member of the republican house is a bona fide resident of Oklahoma according to his own oath, filed a short time ago.

After the second night session or sitting of the double house, the two crowds made arrangements to adjourn and convene at the same time, to avoid the necessity of sitting up nights.

When a photographer asked permission to take a photograph of the double house Mike Sutton objected on the grounds that some of the members might want to prove an alibi some time. The objection was overruled and the picture was taken.

The republicans and Populists held separate caucuses on Monday night to nominate candidates for state printer, senators and representatives of each party caucusing together. Populists nominated E. H. Snow and the republicans Geo. W. Crane, who had forty votes to J. K. Hudson's thirty-eight.

Republicans held what they called an indignation meeting on Thursday night at the Grand opera house, with such speakers as A. A. Harris, Dave Overmyer and W. H. Rosington in the lead. Cubbison, of Kansas City, made an anarchist speech in which he said if an attempt was made to oust the republican organization Speaker Douglass ought to take a revolver and defend himself. "If I were in his place," he said, "the first man that attempted to remove me by anything except military power would die on the spot."